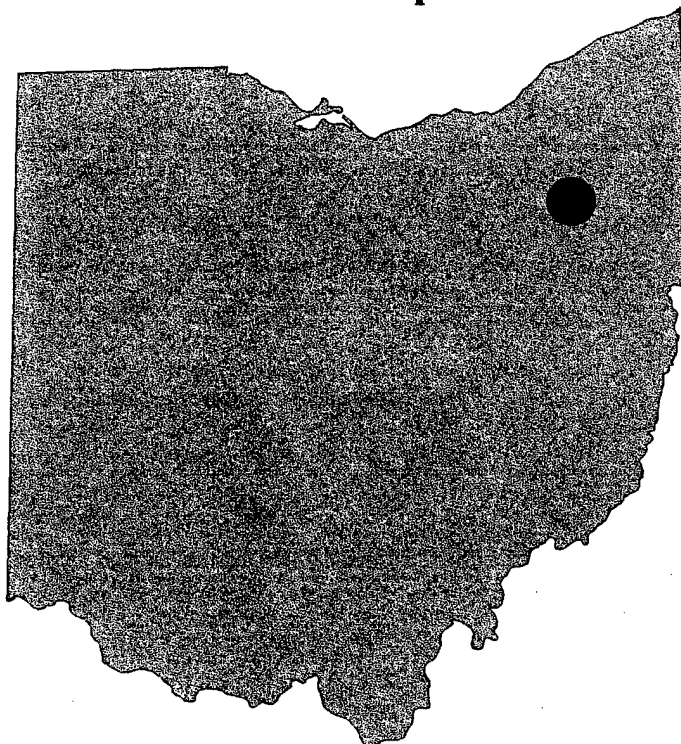


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COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR RAVENNA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, OHIO

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 62**



19990603 111

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division**

**by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections***

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR
RAVENNA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, OHIO**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 62**

December 1995

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary Letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant (Ravenna AAP) in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for Ravenna AAP began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office in Columbus, Ohio. The records search was performed at the Historic Preservation Office in July 1995 and sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified federally recognized Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections. Draft Section 6 Summary letters are enclosed for each of these tribes (Appendices I and II), as well as a listing of the current tribal chairpersons (Appendix III).

RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT RAVENNA AAP

Since 1982, six archaeological investigations have been performed by seven organizations at Ravenna AAP. These groups are:

Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc., Columbus, Ohio
Building Technology Incorporated, Silver Springs, Maryland
Center for American Archeology, Kampsville, Illinois
Cultural Resources Program, 3D Environmental Services, Cincinnati, Ohio
Cultural Resources Research Laboratory, Cleveland State University, Ohio
MacDonald and Mack Partnership, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Walnut Creek, California

Investigations have consisted of systematic surveys and testing, and the preparation of an archaeological overview and management plan for the installation. Only two surveys - one conducted by the Cultural Resources Laboratory at Cleveland State University in 1982, the other conducted by Archaeological Services Consultants in 1993 - included the collecting of artifacts.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A total of approximately 27 ft³ of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation has been identified for Ravenna AAP. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric lithics, ceramics and animal bone, and historic ceramics, glass, metal, and leather. As of the date of this report, all collections from Ravenna AAP are reportedly held by the Anthropology Department, Cleveland State University.

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Ravenna AAP* (Appendix IV) provides more detailed information about each collection derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the resulting collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate components of a single

collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the records collections repository as well.

Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.

NAGPRA-Related Materials

No sacred objects, funerary objects, or human skeletal remains were identified in a thorough review of archaeological records, associated literature, and telephone interviews. The final determination of sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony among the Ravenna AAP collections may be established upon further consultation with culturally affiliated Native American tribes according to the definitions and restrictions specified in NAGPRA.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

References regarding archaeological work conducted on Ravenna AAP, reviewed by the MCX during its archival research, are included in Appendix V. No references were found for Ravenna AAP in a search of the National Archeological Database (NADB).

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH RAVENNA AAP

Ravenna AAP is located in northeastern Ohio, a region which is believed to have been aboriginally inhabited by the Erie, a little-known group related to northern Iroquoian peoples (White 1978:412; Tanner 1987:map 6). The Erie were apparently dispersed by the Iroquois in the mid-seventeenth century, after which time the Iroquois claimed a majority of present-day Ohio. However, according to Sturtevant (1978:537), there is no evidence that the nearby Seneca or any other Iroquois group occupied northeastern Ohio or used it for hunting until the mid-eighteenth century. Northeastern Ohio was apparently uninhabited from the time of Erie dispersal until circa 1740 (Wheeler-Voegelin 1965:168 and 253).

Several Native American groups reportedly used or occupied northeastern Ohio after about 1740. The region has been seen as an inter-tribal zone that was used by various groups from the northeast and northwest until about 1795, when the area was ceded to the United States government through the Treaty of Greenville (Tanner 1969:88). Groups of Iroquois, Delaware, Wyandot, Shawnee, Ottawa, Ojibwa, and Mahicans have been documented as historically associated with the region. Some of these groups had extended or short-term settlements in or around the area, while others were associated through seasonal hunting and trapping activities,

inter-tribal relations, or land-cession treaties (Barnhart 1992:1). Wheeler-Voegelin (1965:1:323 and 461; 1965:2:140 and 373) suggests that no groups exclusively used or occupied the area during this time period.

According to Sturtevant (1978:537), the first reference to Iroquois in the Ravenna AAP vicinity dates from 1743, when a settlement of emigrants from all Five Nations (Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, Onondaga, Mohawk) was reported along the Cuyahoga River. For the remainder of the eighteenth century there are records of Iroquois from all Six Nations hunting in Ohio and occupying many different settlements there. Historic Iroquois settlements have been depicted within approximately fifty miles of the Ravenna AAP area (Sturtevant 1978:fig. 1; Tanner 1987:map 20). During the eighteenth century, Ohio Iroquois were usually known either as Mingo or Seneca, no matter what their actual tribal origin. By 1829 the general term used was Seneca, although other Iroquoian tribes - especially Cayuga - were still included under that rubric (Sturtevant 1978:543; Barnhart 1992:3). The Ohio Iroquois were removed to Oklahoma in the 1830s, and in 1937 were federally recognized as the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma (Sturtevant 1978:538-540).

The Delaware, a group whose tribal center at European contact had been located in parts of present-day Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, moved into eastern Ohio in the mid-1700s (Wright 1951:145; Knepper 1989:17; Tanner 1987:62). Tanner's map of tribal distributions circa 1768 (1987:map 13) depicts Delaware tribal territory in Ohio as encompassing the Ravenna AAP area. The central focus of Delaware towns in Ohio was located southwest of the Ravenna AAP vicinity; however, they reportedly hunted throughout the region (Tanner 1969:87). The Delaware left their lands in Ohio through a series of treaties and removals in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and settled briefly in Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and Texas (Goddard 1978:224; Miller 1994:169). One group of Delaware purchased rights in the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma in 1867 and obtained full Cherokee citizenship in 1890. A smaller group lived with the Caddo in Texas until forced to Oklahoma in 1859. This group, the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma, is the only federally recognized community of Delaware in the United States (Miller 1994:169).

The Wyandot settled in north-central Ohio during the first half of the eighteenth century (Tanner 1969:63). At that time the tribe consisted of remnants of several groups whose villages in southern Ontario had been destroyed during the Iroquois wars and had subsequently taken shelter near Fort Ponchartrain at Detroit (Tanner 1969:62; Barnhart 1992:2). The center of Wyandot activities in Ohio during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was slightly west of the Ravenna AAP area; however, they apparently hunted, traded, and established short-term villages in the general vicinity of the installation (Knepper 1989:14; Tanner 1969:83-85; Tanner 1987:maps 9 and 21). In 1843 the Wyandot were removed to Kansas, and by 1857, the majority had moved to Oklahoma (Trafzer 1994:700). The only federally recognized group of Wyandot is the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma.

During the eighteenth century the Shawnee began to reoccupy land in southern Ohio, which is believed to have been their aboriginal homeland (Callendar 1978:622). Although south-central Ohio was the core of Shawnee territory in the state, they also had settlements in eastern Ohio from 1756 to 1774 (Tanner 1987:62). Tanner (1987:maps 9 and 16) depicts several of these villages as located approximately sixty miles south of the Ravenna AAP area. Warfare and subsequent treaties with Europeans scattered the Shawnee in the early nineteenth century. Today, there are three distinct Shawnee political entities in Oklahoma - the Absentee Shawnee, the Eastern Shawnee, and the Loyal Shawnee. Only the Absentee Shawnee and Eastern Shawnee are federally recognized. Additionally, the Shawnee Nation United Remnant Band has received state recognition from Ohio (Neely 1994:584).

Groups of Ottawa moved into present-day northwestern Ohio about 1740 (Knepper 1987:16). At the time of first European contact, the Ottawa were located in present-day Canada on Manitoulin Island, the adjacent part of the Bruce Peninsula, and probably the north and east shores of Georgian Bay. In historic times, Ottawas were chiefly living in various coastal and riverine regions of the Michigan Lower Peninsula (which has been considered the Ottawa homeland for the past 300 years), and in adjacent parts of Ontario, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin (Feest and Feest 1978:772). Their principal villages in Ohio were in the northwestern part of the state; however, their hunting territory reportedly included northeastern Ohio (Wheeler-Voegelin 1965:1:461; Wheeler-Voegelin 1965:2:373). Short-term mid-eighteenth century Ottawa settlements have also been depicted in the region (Tanner 1987:map 9). By 1817 the Ohio Ottawa bands were confined to small reservations in northeastern Ohio, which they were forced to cede in the 1830s prior to their removal to Kansas. A few individuals remained in Ohio; others migrated to Canada. The Ottawa that had been removed to Kansas later moved to present-day Oklahoma (Feest and Feest 1978:777-779).

During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the Ojibwa groups known as the Chippewa, and those known as the Mississauga, reportedly hunted and established short-term settlements in northeastern Ohio (Wheeler-Voegelin 1965:315 and 461; Wheeler-Voegelin 1965:2:140 and 373). Tanner (1987:maps 9, 13, and 20) depicts several Ojibwa and/or Mississauga settlements or tribal use areas as located in the general vicinity of Ravenna AAP from the mid-seventeenth to early nineteenth century. Present-day Ontario, Canada is believed to have been the original homeland of the Ojibwa. In the United States, Ojibwa groups have been associated primarily with areas of present-day Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota (Rogers 1978:760; Ritzenthaler 1978:743).

Sources indicate that Mahican groups also lived and hunted in the vicinity of Ravenna AAP during historic times (Wheeler-Voegelin 1965; Tanner 1987). The Mahicans were living in the Hudson River Valley at European contact, but during the 1720s began to move west to live among multi-ethnic groups. A multi-tribal town which reportedly included Mahicans was located slightly northwest of the Ravenna AAP area along the Cuyahoga River circa 1743 (Wheeler-Voegelin 1965:315). Mahicans in Ohio have been noted particularly in Moravian Indian settlements, which also included groups of Delaware and remnants of other New England

and Middle Atlantic tribes that were supervised by Christian missionaries (Tanner 1987:4, Johnson). Tanner (1987:maps 16-18) depicts several Moravian Indian communities located less than 100 miles northwest and southwest of the Ravenna AAP between 1772 and 1787. The Moravian Indians in Ohio were displaced in the 1780s and eventually settled in Ontario, Canada (Brasser 1978:208).

The Potawatomi were adjudicated a share of the land directly west of the Ravenna AAP area in the 1978 Indian Land Claims cases (U.S.G.S n.d.). During the seventeenth century Potawatomi tribal territory was reportedly in the lower peninsula of present-day Michigan, but later expanded to include other areas of Michigan as well as portions of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and a small area at the extreme northwest corner of present-day Ohio (Clifton 1978:fig.1). No sources indicate that the Potawatomi used or occupied lands in the Ravenna AAP region. Barnhart's discussion of Potawatomi involvement in Ohio territory (1992:4) suggests that the adjudication of Ohio land to the Potawatomi was more a result of their involvement in the Ohio Indian Wars of the 1790s and in the Treaty of Greenville of 1795 and less a recognition of any major association with lands within the current boundaries of the state. Therefore, this report does not include the Potawatomi in the group of Native American tribes likely to be associated with collections from Ravenna AAP.

No land claims were adjudicated for the Ravenna AAP area in the 1978 Indian Land Claims cases. The federally recognized Native American tribes that were adjudicated land directly west of Ravenna AAP in the 1978 Indian Land Claims cases are the Delaware, Wyandot, Shawnee, Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi (U.S.G.S. n.d.). The Delaware were also adjudicated land directly south of the area in which Ravenna AAP is located, and the Shawnee were adjudicated additional land further southwest of the area (U.S.G.S. n.d.).

Section 3 of this report contains a list of the federally recognized tribes for the above mentioned Native American groups. In the case of the Ojibwa groups, it was not clear in the literature which particular modern groups have ancestral connections to Ohio. All federally recognized Ojibwa groups have thus been listed as being potentially affiliated with materials from Ravenna AAP. Additionally, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma has been included since, as stated above, Delaware descendants are known to exist as members of this tribe.

SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans with federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the installation. Enclosed are draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letters (Appendices I and II) and a list of the tribal chairpersons from the federally recognized tribes which may be culturally affiliated with the collections (Appendix III). The following are the federally recognized tribes for the Native American groups discussed previously.

SENECA-CAYUGA

Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma

DELAWARE

Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma

Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma

WYANDOT

Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma

SHAWNEE

Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma

Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

OTTAWA

Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma

CHIPPEWA/OJIBWA

Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation,
Wisconsin

Bay Mills Indian Community of the Sault Ste. Marie Band of Chippewa Indians, Bay Mill
Reservation, Michigan

Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana

Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa Indians of Michigan

Keweenaw Bay Indian Community of L'Anse and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa Indians of the
L'Anse Reservation, Michigan

Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac Courte Oreilles
Reservation of Wisconsin

Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation
of Wisconsin

Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (six component reservations):

Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake)

Fond du Lac Band

Grand Portage Band

Leech Lake Band

Mille Lac Band

White Earth Band

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of the Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota

Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, Isabella Reservation

Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan

Sokaogon Chippewa Community of the Mole Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Wisconsin

St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, St. Croix Reservation

Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota

A number of potentially relevant Native American groups are currently in various stages of petitioning for federal recognition, but as yet, are not federally recognized. The petition of the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of MT is currently classified as "ready, waiting for active consideration" (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995:2). The following groups have filed incomplete petitions or letters of intent to petition: Burt Lake Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Inc., MI; Christian Pembina Chippewa Indians, ND; Consolidated Bahwetig Ojibwas and Mackinac Tribe, MI; Delaware-Muncie, KS; Delawares of Idaho; Kah-Bay-Kah-Nong (Warroad Chippewa), MN; Lake Superior Chippewa of Marquette, Inc., MI; Piqua Sept of Ohio Shawnee Indians, OH; Shawnee Nation U.K.B., IN; Swan Creek Black River Confederated Ojibwa Tribes, MI; United Tribe of Shawnee Indians, KS; Upper Kispoko Band of the Shawnee Nation, IN; and Wyandot Nation of Kansas (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995:5-8). The Munsee-Thames River Delaware, CO was denied recognition effective 3 January 1983 (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995:3).

Initial consultation should be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Refer to P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) for specifics on required Native American consultation and the legal definitions of items subject to NAGPRA.

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APPENDIX I

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTERS FOR ALL GROUPS EXCEPT THE CHEROKEE

[Installation Header]

[Tribal POC Name]

[Title]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that may be culturally affiliated with the [Tribe]. Ravenna AAP has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Ravenna AAP is responsible for approximately 27 ft³ of collections reportedly housed at the Anthropology Department, Cleveland State University, Ohio. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys conducted in 1982 and 1994. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, and animal bone, as well as historic materials such as ceramics, glass, metal, and leather. No human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collection documentation.

We are notifying [Tribe] because some of these materials were found in or near the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used historically by [Tribe]. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Ravenna AAP and the [Tribe] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious

leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: MACOM Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command
 ATTN: AMCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo)
 5001 Eisenhower Avenue
 Alexandria, VA 22333

 USAEC Commander, US Army Environmental Center
 ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
 Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

 MCX Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
 ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
 1222 Spruce Street
 St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX II

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER FOR THE CHEROKEE NATION OF OKLAHOMA

[Installation Header]

[Tribal POC Name]

[Title]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that may be culturally affiliated with the [Tribe]. Ravenna AAP has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Ravenna AAP is responsible for approximately 27 ft³ of reportedly housed at the Anthropology Department, Cleveland State University, Ohio. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys conducted in 1982 and 1994. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, and animal bone, as well as historic materials such as ceramics, glass, metal, and leather. No human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collection documentation.

We are notifying [Tribe] because some of these materials were found in or near the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used historically by the ancestors of the Delaware descendants of your tribe. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Ravenna AAP and the [Tribe] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious

leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: MACOM Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command
 ATTN: AMCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo)
 5001 Eisenhower Avenue
 Alexandria, VA 22333

 USAEC Commander, US Army Environmental Center
 ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
 Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

 MCX Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
 ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
 1222 Spruce Street
 St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX III
NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT
FOR RAVENNA AAP, OHIO

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

Seneca-Cayuga

Terry Whitetree, Chief
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1283
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Norman DesChampe, Chairman
Grand Portage Reservation Business Committee
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Alfred R. Pemberton, Chairman
Leech Lake Reservation Business Committee
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(612) 532-4209 fax

Darrell Wadena, Chairman
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(218) 679-3378 fax

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Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783
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(715) 478-5275 fax

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APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM RAVENNA AAP, OHIO

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY:	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
REPOSITORY POC:	The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
TELEPHONE:	The telephone number for the repository POC.
COLLECTION ID:	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
SITE NUMBERS:	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
FIELDWORK DATES:	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.
EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR:	The individual and/or organization that conducted the

investigation.

COLLECTION SIZE: The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS: General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD: Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

BASIS OF DETERMINATION: Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

SECTION 5 MATERIALS: Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collec

As of December

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excav
Office of Archaeological Research, Cleveland State University	Fred Finney	(216) 687-2529		Ravenna Arsenal Rock Shelter, Ravenna Arsenal Sensitive Area	1982	Cultural Research Cleveland Universi
Office of Archaeological Research, Cleveland State University	Fred Finney	(216) 687-2529	#1-13	33TR151-162	1994	Archaeo Service Inc.

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collections From: Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ohio [AMC]

As of December 1995

Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period
Ravenna Arsenal Rock Shelter, Ravenna Arsenal Sensitive Area	1982	Cultural Resources Research Laboratory, Cleveland State University	~ 25 cu. ft.	Prehistoric Lithics & Ceramics; Historic Glass & Ceramics	
R151-162	1994	Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc.	~ 2 cu. ft.	Prehistoric Lithics, Animal Bone; Historic Ceramics, Glass, Metal, Leather	

Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
storic Lithics & Ceramics; Historic & Ceramics				N
storic Lithics, Animal Bone; ic Ceramics, Glass, Metal, er				N

APPENDIX V

MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, <i>or</i> in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

MCX List of References for Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ohio [AMC] as of January 1996

Subject property : Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ohio

Last name :

First name :

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : MacDonald and Mack Partnership

Title : Historic Properties Report, Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ravenna, Ohio.

Series :

Date : 09/83

Length : 59

Contract Number : CX-0001-2-0033

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command

Contractor : US Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Subcontractor : Building Technology Incorporated and MacDonald & Mack Partnership, MN

Subject property : Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ohio

Last name : Blank

First name : John

Middle Initial : E.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Results of a Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Resource Assessment of a Portion of the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ravenna, Ohio.

Series : BLA R34-1982

Date : 11/10/82

Length :

Contract Number : GS-05-DRE-2-4085

Sponsoring Agency : General Services Administration, Region 5, Chicago, IL

Contractor : Cultural Resources Research Laboratory, Cleveland State University

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ohio

Last name : Blank

First name : John

Middle Initial : E.

Secondary Authors : David Bush

Title : Results of Preliminary Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey of the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio.

Series : Report No. BLA R12-1982

Date : 09/10/82

Length : 214

Contract Number : DAA09-82-C-8002

Sponsoring Agency : Ravenna Arsenal, Inc., Ravenna, OH

Contractor : Cultural Resources Research Laboratory

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ohio [AMC] as of January 1996

Subject property : Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ohio

Last name : Hillen

First name : Luella

Middle Initial : B.

Secondary Authors : Laurie Crawford and Flora Church

Title : Phase I Literature Review and Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Selected Training Areas within the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant (RAAP) in Braceville Township, Trumbull County, Ohio.

Series :

Date : 04/07/95

Length : 75

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Departments of the Army and Air Force, National Guard Bureau

Contractor : State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department

Subcontractor : Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc.

Subject property : Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ohio

Last name : Riegel

First name : Veronica

Middle Initial : A.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Phase I/II Cultural Resource Report on the Ohio Army National Guard 3,400 Tank Trail, Ravenna Army Arsenal, Trumbull County, Ohio.

Series :

Date : 07/93

Length : 36

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, OH

Contractor : Cultural Resources Program, 3D/Environmental Services, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ohio

Last name : Stafford

First name : Barbara

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Harold Hassen, Edward Jelks, Joseph Phillippe, Edwin Hajic, Nancy Asch and David Asch

Title : An Archaeological Overview and Management Plan for the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio.

Series : DARCOM No. 4

Date : 12/17/84

Length : 82

Contract Number : CX-5000-3-0771, 60903A/001-1

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command

Contractor : US Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Subcontractor : Woodward-Clyde Consultants

Page ____ of ____

Fieldwork
Page ____ of ____

NADB No.

PD-C Collection No.

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: _____

Information obtained by: _____

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains _____

Objects

Associated Funerary _____

Unassociated Funerary _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Object Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments: